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## APPENDIX I:

## CLAIM AMENDMENTS:

Enter new Claims 18 to 47 as indicated in the following listing of the claims:

1. (previously presented) A method for controlling a pest selected from the Isoptera, Hymenoptera, Orthoptera and Psocoptera orders which comprises applying to said pest or to a wooden part or to soil in the habitat of said pest an effective amount of a hydrazine compound of formula (I-1):

wherein

- $R^1$  represents hydrogen or  $C_1-C_6$  alkyl;
- R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup>, which may be same or different, represent hydrogen, hydroxyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkylcarbonyl or phenylcarbonyl;
- R4 represents hydrogen or C1-C6 alkyl;
- x represents 1 to 5 same or different substituents selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen,  $C_1-C_6$  alkyl and halo  $C_1-C_6$  alkyl;
- Y represents 1 to 5 same or different substituents selected from the group consisting of nitro and cyano;
- z represents halogen, cyano,  $C_1-C_6$  alkyl, halo  $C_1-C_6$  alkyl,  $C_1-C_6$  alkoxy, halo  $C_1-C_6$  alkylthio, halo  $C_1-C_6$  alkylsulfinyl or halo  $C_1-C_6$  alkylsulfonyl; and
- W represents oxygen or sulfur.

## 2. - 9. (canceled)

10. (previously presented) The method of claim 1, wherein the hydrazine compound is applied to the wooden part in an amount of 0.1 to 50  $g/m^2$ , to a pest selected from the Rhinotermitidae, Termitidae, Kalotermitidae and Termopsidae families.

11. - 12. (canceled)

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- 13. (previously presented) The method of claim 1, wherein R<sup>1</sup> to R<sup>4</sup> each denote hydrogen, X is trifluoromethyl, Y is cyano, Z is trifluoromethoxy, and W is oxygen.
- 14. (previously presented) The method of claim 1, wherein the pest is an ant or a termite.
- 15. (previously presented) A method for protecting houses or an article selected from construction materials, furniture, leather, fibers, vinyl articles, electronic wires and cables against a pest selected from the Rhinotermitidae, Termitidae, Kalotermitidae and Termopsidae families, which comprises applying an effective amount of a hydrazine compound of formula (I-1):

wherein

- R1 represents hydrogen or C1-C6 alkyl;
- $R^2$  and  $R^3$ , which may be same or different, represent hydrogen, hydroxyl,  $C_1-C_6$  alkyl,  $C_1-C_6$  alkoxy,  $C_1-C_6$  alkylcarbonyl or phenylcarbonyl;
- R4 represents hydrogen or C1-C6 alkyl;
- x represents 1 to 5 same or different substituents selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen,  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl and halo  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl;
- Y represents 1 to 5 same or different substituents selected from the group consisting of nitro and cyano;
- z represents halogen, cyano,  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl, halo  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkoxy, halo  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkoxy, halo  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkylsulfinyl or halo  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkylsulfinyl; and
- w represents oxygen or sulfur,
- to said pest, a habitat or a nest of said pest, to a place at which occurence of said pest is expected or to the article.
- 16. (previously presented). A method for controlling a pest from the Formicidae family in crops, which comprises applying an effective amount of a hydrazine compound of formula (I-1):

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$$Z \longrightarrow N(R^1) \longrightarrow C \longrightarrow N(R^4) \longrightarrow N \longrightarrow C \longrightarrow C \longrightarrow R^2$$

$$(1-1)$$

wherein

- R4 represents hydrogen or C1-C6 alkyl, and
- X represents 1 to 5 same or different substituents selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen,  $C_1-C_6$  alkyl and halo  $C_1-C_6$  alkyl,
- R1 represents hydrogen or C1-C6 alkyl;
- $R^2$  and  $R^3$ , which may be same or different, represent hydrogen, hydroxyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkylcarbonyl or phenylcarbonyl;
- y represents 1 to 5 same or different substituents selected from the group consisting of nitro and cyano;
- Z represents halogen, cyano,  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl, halo  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkoxy, halo  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkoxy, halo  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkylsulfinyl or halo  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkylsulfonyl; and
- W represents oxygen or sulfur.
- to said pest, to said crops, to soil surrounding said crops or to a nest of said pest.
- 17. (previously presented) The method of claim 16, wherein the hydrazine compound is applied in an amount of from 1 to 500  $g/m^2$ .
- 18. (new) The method of claim 1, wherein  $R^2$  and  $R^3$  are, independent of one another, hydrogen, hydroxyl or  $C_1-C_6$ -alkyl.
- 19. (new) The method of claim 18, wherein  $\mathbb{R}^2$  and  $\mathbb{R}^3$  are hydrogen.
- 20. (new) The method of claim 1, wherein X is hydrogen, halogen or halo  $C_1\text{--}C_6$  alkyl.
- 21. (new) The method of claim 20, wherein X is halo C1-C6 alkyl.
- 22. (new) The method of claim 1, wherein Y is cyano.
- 23. (new) The method of claim 1, wherein Z is halogen, halo  $C_1-C_6$  alkyl, halo  $C_1-C_6$  alkoxy, halo  $C_1-C_6$  alkylthio, halo  $C_1-C_6$  alkylsulfonyl.

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- 24. (new) The method of claim 23, wherein Z is halo  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkoxy.
- 25. (new) The method of claim 1, wherein W is oxygen.
- 26. (new) The method of claim 1, wherein X is halo  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl, Y is cyano, and Z is halo  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkoxy.
- 27. (new) The method of claim 1, wherein  $\mathbb{R}^2$  and  $\mathbb{R}^3$  are hydrogen, X is halo  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl, Y is cyano, Z is halo  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkoxy, and W is oxygen.
- 28. (new) The method of claim 15, wherein  $R^2$  and  $R^3$  are, independent of one another, hydrogen, hydroxyl or  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl.
- 29. (new) The method of claim 28, wherein R2 and R3 are hydrogen.
- 30. (new) The method of claim 15, wherein X is hydrogen, halogen or halo  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl.
- 31. (new) The method of claim 30, wherein X is halo C1-C6 alkyl.
- 32. (new) The method of claim 15, wherein Y is cyano.
- 33. (new) The method of claim 15, wherein Z is halogen, halo  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl, halo  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkoxy, halo  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl-sulfinyl or halo  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkylsulfonyl.
- 34. (new) The method of claim 33, wherein Z is halo  $C_1-C_6$  alkoxy.
- 35. (new) The method of claim 15, wherein W is oxygen.
- 36. (new) The method of claim 15, wherein X is halo  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl, Y is cyano, and Z is halo  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkoxy.
- 37. (new) The method of claim 15, wherein  $R^2$  and  $R^3$  are hydrogen, X is halo  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl, Y is cyano, Z is halo  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkoxy, and W is oxygen.
- 38. (new) The method of claim 16, wherein  $R^2$  and  $R^3$  are, independent of one another, hydrogen, hydroxyl or  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl.
- 39. (new) The method of claim 38, wherein R2 and R3 are hydrogen.
- 40. (new) The method of claim 16, wherein X is hydrogen, halogen or halo  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl.
- 41. (new) The method of claim 40, wherein X is halo C1-C6 alkyl.
- 42. (new) The method of claim 16, wherein Y is cyano.

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- 43. (new) The method of claim 16, wherein Z is halogen, halo  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl, halo  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkoxy, halo  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkylthio, halo  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkylsulfonyl.
- 44. (new) The method of claim 43, wherein Z is halo C1-C6 alkoxy.
- 45. (new) The method of claim 16, wherein W is oxygen.
- 46. (new) The method of claim 16, wherein X is halo  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl, Y is cyano, and Z is halo  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkoxy.
- 47. (new) The method of claim 16, wherein  $R^2$  and  $R^3$  are hydrogen, X is halo  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl, Y is cyano, Z is halo  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkoxy, and W is oxygen.